Women spend twice as much time at household unpaid work as men.
Women work 1 hour per day more than men in the overall sum of paid and unpaid work.
In the 5-year period, there has been a significant increase of 2.5 hours per day in time woman spend in the caring activities over their own children and other dependent persons.
Women spend around 20% of their time on the unpaid work: 17.9% in urban and 21.1% in rural areas.
Amount of time women and men spend on the unpaid work has been reduced in the 5-year period, however the lowest reduction was measured in rural areas: 0.9% for women and 1.7% for women.

Therefore, rural women are most seriously affected by the burden of unpaid care work, experiencing the least positive trends in advancing gender equality.
In Serbia, 96% of women, and only 4% of men, mention care for children and other dependents as a main reason for taking part-time jobs.

In addition, 7% of women mentioned care for children and other dependents as a main reason for being inactive at the labour market, while no man stated this reason.
Two out of three women stated that family and personal reasons made them work shorter than full-time.
Missed earnings due to the unpaid care work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>Monthly Net</th>
<th>Monthly Gross</th>
<th>Annual Net</th>
<th>Annual Gross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>546 EUR</td>
<td>755 EUR</td>
<td>6,560 EUR</td>
<td>9,060 EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>435 EUR</td>
<td>600 EUR</td>
<td>5,220 EUR</td>
<td>7,208 EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The overall annual monetary value of unpaid care work in the household is EUR 9.2 billion, to be 21.5% of Serbian GDP, which is placing Serbia on lower position in comparison with a global average of 9%.
Unpaid care work has a key role in shaping and reaching full potential of individuals, as well as in maintaining efficient functioning of a society as a whole.

Therefore, society should enable equal distribution of unpaid care work and its sustainable financing.